

A  
True Representation  
TO THE  
KING and PEOPLE of ENGLAND;  
How Matters were carried on all along in  
I R E L A N D  
BY THE  
Late King James.

In Favour of the *Irish Papists* there:  
From His Accession to the CROWN,  
To the Tenth of *April*, 1689.

---

By an Impartial Eye-Witness.

---

L I C E N S ' D.

*Aug. 16. 1689.*

*J. Fraser.*

---

L O N D O N,

Printed for Richard Chiswell, at the *Rose and Crown*  
in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, MDCCLXXXIX.

---

The Representation

King of the People of England

to the House of Commons

IN PARLIAMENT

BY THE

Joint Committee

of the House of Commons

From His Majesty to the Crown

in the Year of our Lord

1801

Printed

3

1801

LONDON

Printed for Andrew Millar, at the Royal Exchange, in St. Paul's Church-yard, MDCCLXXXIX

A True Representation to the King and People of *England*, how Matters were carried on all along in *Ireland*, by the Late King *James*, in Favour of the *Irish Papists* there, &c.

**T**O satisfy those that make it their business to reflect on the *Protestants* who left *Ireland* in the late Calamities; the following *Reasons* are briefly offered.

*First*, It is clearly evident, That *Ireland* is a Kingdom depending on *England*, and that the Acts passed in it are to be altered, amended, and confirmed by the King and Council of *England*, as by *Poyning's Act* in *Ireland*, may more fully appear. That *England* receiv'd K. J. as their lawful King, is likewise granted; and that *Ireland* intirely submitted, is evident: And here I will not enter into a tedious discourse of all the measures taken since 1660, to subvert the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Laws Established*, (*which will be shortly at large set forth, by another Hand, to the full satisfaction of every Impartial and Unprejudiced person*) but briefly and truly give an account of the Proceedings in *Ireland* since his Accession to the Crown. It is plain, that his whole endeavours were bent to introduce Popery, and establish it in these Kingdoms, and that he could not more readily effect it, and try the Genius of his *Protestant Subjects of Ireland* (who were taught to yield him Passive Obedience, by the easie compliance of some of their Party then in power, to his fierce Inroachments) than by a new modelling of the Army there; which in a very little time was so purged, that scarce a true *Protestant*, or honest Gentleman was left in it: And tho' it began by degrees whilst his Excellency the Lord *Clarendon* had the Sword, yet it was fully executed (to the almost ruine of many a worthy Gentleman, whose fortune depended on it) a little



## A Representation of Matters in Ireland,

after the Lord Tyrconnel had the honour of being his Deputy in that Kingdom. This being the first step, the *Irish* were made Officers, and Troops and Companies filled every where with them, and were trained and exercised by an extraordinary diligence of some good old Officers, kept in I suppose of purpose for it, who soon became, not only contempters of their *Protestant* Commanders, but were preferred to their places. So that the Sword (and consequently the Military command of that Kingdom) was wholly in their power. The next thing to be looked into was the Civil Magistrate, and he who was known to be a true *Protestant*, was laid aside, and new Judges of the right stamp were first Coyned, who had command in their respective Circuits to inform the Government of all *Protestant* Justices (or *Cromwell's* favorers as they called them) who were likewise presently eased of their Commissions, and all other Employments. Then the Officers of the Revenue were also purged; and several of the *Irish* who had got in among them (in inferior Stations) yet in regard they were not so well qualified as the *Protestants*, by a knowledge in those affairs, some were removed, and the most useful of the *Protestants* restored for a while; yet as the *Irish* grew skilful, the *Protestants* still were outed again: Matters being thus acted and the *Protestant Nobility*, and many of the Gentry knowing of no better Expedient than to come into *England* (since they could not struggle against the King's will, which was a Law in *Ireland*) therefore they removed hither to make a Remonstrance of the Grievances of that Kingdom to the late King: and tho' they flock'd over out of all parts, yet they prevailed so little to gain any redress, that they saw plainly they could not return into *Ireland* without apparent hazard of their Lives.

And now was it judged by the Ld. Deputy the fittest time for him to put his long contrived designs of *Subverting the Protestant Religion, and introducing Popery, into full Execution*; upon which in *November* last, there was a motion made in Council for disarming all the rest of the *Protestants* of that King-



Kingdom, which being known, and most concluding that as soon as their Arms were taken (there being then a hot Discourse of a general Massacre intended) 'twas only to leave them more naked and exposed, so as that might have its full effect more easily, and with less opposition upon them, which alarm'd the *Protestants* so, that many thousands came flocking over to avoid that fatal stroke. Now were the few *Protestants* who lived dispers'd left to shift for themselves. In the meantime the Lord *Tyrconnel* (who still had the Sword undemanded and undisposed of to any other) issues new Commissions, not only to the *Ro. Ca.* who had some Estates; but to all, who were willing to stand up for the Cause, that were men of broken Fortunes and worse Fame, but could influence the Rabble and raise Companies, only with this Salvo, that they should maintain them for 3 months on their own cost and charge, and then they should have their Commissions given them: by which it was adjudged, that in regard there was but little Money in the Treasury, they should be fitted for service against the time *K. J.* should come, or send them Money; or, that if the Deputy found an Army ready to Land out of *England*, what Money was there would be little enough to bear his Charges, and furnish him with Necessaries on his flight. But these Commissions (or rather Incouragements) being very many, for every one who could get about 60 *Kearnes*, or Country Fellows to joyn with them, and own him as their Captain, immediately strutted and looked very big, and was honoured, by the name of Captain; so that it was nothing strange to have 20 or 30 Companies in a County, and these the noted Idlers and Cow-stealers. So that presently the Captains (many of which had not 3 Cows of their own) had several scores of Cattle driven into Nooks and By-Paths; and all that were branded, were sure to go to Pot, in regard the *Horne* (as they called it) spoke *English*; the rest were sent into other remote *Counties* to the Officers there, and those again sent their stolen Cattle in exchange for

for the other (which was done to elude a Proclamation from the Lord Deputy on the many and daily Complaints and Petitions he receiv'd on account of the stolen Cattle) requiring all Officers and Soldiers as well as others to be aiding and assisting to recover the stolen Cattle, and to punish the Offenders; which pass'd for current. For it was well if a *Protestant* could go safe to the Captain of the next Garrison, who sometimes would be so civil (especially if a Sum of money were given his men to assist in the search) as to send 8 or 10 miles, but be sure the Cattle must be far enough from the place searched; and sometime when 30 or 40 good fat Bullocks came to be made a Prey, that about a 3d or 4th part must be laid aside for the Pot; the rest for a Bribe of 5 or 6 *l.* would be got by some of the Soldiers, who would swear lustily they were forced to promise so much to their Spy: Yet no sooner (on the delivery of the greater part of the Cattle, and the money receiv'd) but be sure in a night or two the Cattle were again stolen. Thus the merry Drovers (as they called themselves) valued not to joyn about 60, or 80, or 100 in one Party, and force away what Cattle they had a mind to; so that sometimes 100 Sheep would scarce feed the Drivers with their Families and Friends; and a purchase of about 100, was only fit to be divided among them and their Crew into Lots and Parts, (but they called them *Steages*.) And now these new rais'd Forces were most of them half armed out of the Stores, the rest were pretty well fitted for Pikes made in the Country, and the Priests and Fryars commanded (on obedience to the Holy See) that no person whatsoever should appear at Mass without his long *Skeane* and *Half-pike*, which accordingly was performed, and one person who had not one foot of Land but what he Farmed from an *English* Gentleman, had 12 dozen of each made for himself and Tenants, an account whereof was sent the Government, but no notice taken.

And now was it judged fit that *those new rais'd forces* should be-

betake themselves to Garrisons, which was suddainly done --- And not only were the Kings Garrisons, Forts, and Castles, well stored with them, but many Gentlemens houses that were strengthly, (or whose owners were judged disaffected to them) were likewise filled with their Numbers, and the Proprietors, or Possessors turned out, and the provision seized, (and it was an extraordinary favour to get off any Goods that were of any value) on pretence that it was for the Kings use, and that he would make satisfaction as he thought fit, and that it was done by his Command.

Now was it plain, that this Army was not designed to fight with Butterflies, and that the Lives of all the *Protestants* that stayed, were in apparent danger: On which an humble request was made to one or two persons of greatest Quality and Station, to stand up for the *Protestant Religion*. --- But either through too much Loyalty, or judging the scattered and dispersed *Protestants*, too weak to withstand their shock, (much less to disarm the Party designed) was therefore declined and judged unfit to attempt as they proposed, seizing the Sword, Lord Deputy, and *Dublin*.

Matters being thus transacted, it was judged by the *Protestant Gentry* of the *West of Ireland*, that in regard *Sligo*, (which is a Sea-port Town, and the chief in the County) one of the best Ports and strongest, being also well situated to pass from the *North* to *Connaght*; (the *Irish* Company a little before being drawn out of it to a General Rendezvous) and many of their new raised Forces possessing themselves daily of the most considerable strengths in the County, as *Belahy*, *Moygara*, which belongs to the *L. Kingston* and his Tenants, *Ousted*, and *Ballymoate*; therefore, lest they should likewise possess themselves of *Sligo* as they intended, it was resolved by the *Protestants* there to enter it, and possess themselves of it for their defence and safety: and so they did unanimously issue their Declaration on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of *Jan* ar. last, that they associated themselves in the necessary defence of their Lives and the *Protestant Religion* as by Law  
esta-



*established*, which to their utmost powers they would maintain, and would not prejudice even *Roman Catholics* whilst they demeaned themselves according to the Laws. -- The *Protestants* then chose the Right Honorable *Robert L. Baron of Kingstone*, and the Honor. *Chidley Coote, Esq;* their Commanders in chief, to whom they promised intire obedience. -- And accordingly all were formed into Troops and Companies, and all furnished themselves with the Men under their respective Commands, with Horses, Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. imploying all the Smiths in fixing Arms, making Pikes, Stars, and other Inventions against Horse, and to defend Forts, buying all the Scythes, and fixing them on Poles, building up the old and decayed Forts, making Draw bridges, ordering frontier Garrisons, keeping strong Watch and Ward on all Quarters, at *Grange* near Mid-way to *Balishannon*, to hold their Correspondence with *Derry*, at *New-town*, *Dromahere*, and *Mannerhamelton*, to have intelligence with *Enniskilling*, at *Dr. Leslie's*, at *Coolooni*, and *Marcray*, to prevent an insal from the *Boyle*, or *Ballymoate*; at *Ardinglass*, *Lackan*, and *Cottlestown*, to awe the new rais'd Army in the County of *Mayo*, part of which had seized the Bishop of *Killalla's* House: And when one *Mr. Tremble* (a Servant of *Sir Arthur Gore's*) ask'd one Captain *Walter Bourke* why he would seize the Bishop's House, and make it a Garrison, the Gate was shut upon him, and he set upon and barbarously murdered. Likewise an Account of the *Protestants*, who were at *Foxford*, and many other places, who were drawing to *Sligo* on the Orders that issued for disarming all *Protestants* of the Kingdom; as also to take all their Service-Horses, which was obeyed with that Secrecy, Diligence, and Care, that not so much as a Plow-Horse was left; so that many a Family, for want of a Horse to carry their Luggage, was forced to stay and submit to their merciless Cruelty; but this Garrison relieved and conveyed many a distressed and robbed *Protestant* to *Sligo*, who soon was recruited and

and put into Troop or Company at the Officers cost. During this time there was a secret Intreague with Secretary *Ellis* and Mr. *Temple* : As also a sham Letter from the Lord *Tyrconnel* into *England* about delivering the Sword ; and had there one been sent to demand the Sword with about a Thousand Soldiers, 'tis not doubted but it would be delivered, though at the same time the Lord *Montjoy* (least he should stand up for the Protestants) is Complemented with an Embassy into *France*.

And now the *Irish* getting all this time to strengthen themselves, and the Arms and Horses taken from the Protestants, they began to encrease to an Army of 90000. strong : And all this while there was neither Commission, Arms, Ammunition, or Money sent to the Protestants at *Sligo*, notwithstanding that as they were Informed, it was earnestly solicited by a Person of Quality in *England*, who knew the goodness and strength of that Post they were in, and that they daily expected some Succours, so that the Protestants there began to be in very great want of Ammunition ; and notwithstanding all their endeavours, wanted many Arms, tho' all the fowling Pieces were cut into Carbines, and Smiths continually at work. And the Sword (to which the Supreme Acknowledgment is paid) was still undemanded in the Lord *Tyrconnel's* hand, and sure without Command he would not lay it down ; yet the Protestants at *Sligo* continued in their own and Protestant Religions defence, according to their Declaration of the Fourth of *January*, without any violation of it, and kept constant Watch and Ward with the usual Exercise against occasion offered, only on account of several Protestants who were stopt at *Boile*, and their Goods seiz'd by Colonel *Mac Donel*, who possess himself of my Lord *Kingston's* House there, and likewise on all the Corn and Hay of his Tenants near it. The

B

said

*A Representation of Matters in Ireland,*

said Lord *Kingston* writ to the Colonel, desiring him to let the Protestants with their Goods come down, for he did not hinder any Papist to remove to him; which not being done, my Lord resolved to deliver those from their Restraints, and accordingly with a considerable Party of Horse and Foot marched to *Boile*; but the Colonel hearing of my Lord's coming, drew in all his Men and Horses into my Lord's House and Court, and Capitulated, and let his Prisoners go; and engaged on Honour not to hinder any from joyning at *Sligo*; but no sooner was my Lord and his Party gone, than the next day those that heard of that Engagement, and were desirous to go thither, were all seized and kept close Prisoners till the Assizes—— About this time, which was the 12th of *March*, the unlucky Declaration (pardon the Expression) of the Second of *February* last, as being sent before any Army was Landed to back it, and was there receiv'd, which gave time to all Papists to lay down their Arms and repair to their respective Dwellings by the 10th of *April* last, &c. which did so tye up all the Protestants from offering Violence, even to those who some time before stole their Cattel, that the least Violence was not offered them, in an absolute and intire Obedience to that Declaration; by which means they were encouraged to have pardon for their Villanies and Robberies, and told by the Priests, Fryars and Officers, that no Army would be sent to suppress them: and therefore till the time limited, they should let none know their Resolutions, whether to lay down, or stand to their Arms.—— Also the *French* Marquess *Dupont* landing in *Kinsale*, and going to *Dublin* about this time, was splendidly entertain'd there by the Lord Deputy, who assured him it would not be long till an Army Landed in *Ireland* out of *France*, as also of King *James's* going thither very speedily,



speedily, and a full account of what since hapned, which would not at all be credited by any Protestants, but that an Army would land out of *England* before any could come from *France*; but it was hoped the Marquess would not return back to *France* nor scape our Men at Sea — Intelligence being now receiv'd, and Account of the Army, and how Affairs stood, being sent back by Monsieur, it was judged expedient to march an Army with all speed to the *North*, and suppress the Protestants there. Accordingly an Army came to *Lisnegarvy* which (after a little Dispute, a great number of their Men falling on a small Party of ours) made them quit their Ground. — The noise of this Victory soon took wing, and gave them encouragement to Besiege *Colerain*; and not being able to do any Execution on that side, drew off their Men to march them back to get over the Bridge above it, and so fall on that Town from the other side of the River, on which *Colerain* wanting trusty and good Officers in it to Command, the Rabble with the Inhabitants deserted and left the Town, (excepting only those that resolved to submit to the Enemy) by which means, and the great disorder they were in to get to *Derry*, many a good Horse and Arms, as well as the Riches of that Town, fell into the Enemies hands. — Notice of these Disasters being immediately sent from *Derry* by Colonel *Lundee* to the Gentlemen, who kept Garrisons in their Houses in the Counties of *Monaghan*, *Cavan*, &c. who were earnestly desired to draw down immediately with their Men, and joyn *Derry* Men; and understanding the Condition *Derry* was in, marcht forthwith: And lest the Enemy should possess themselves of their strong Houses, Goods, and Provisions, set fire to all, and marcht away by the light of it; consuming their own Goods and Houses, to joyn with *Derry* Men, and op-

*A Representation of Matters in Ireland,*

pose the Enemies marching thither to besiege it. And though it might be judged, the Loyalty and Zeal of these Gentlemen need not be question'd; yet hitherto there is but small Provisions made for them. And if it be asked what made them come over, 'tis easily answered, the Divisions in *Derry* amongst several there, (who hitherto have scaped being called to account for it, may be fear'd, were private Instruments) and who took on them the Command, and ordered Matters as they themselves pleased, taking no advice but that of their own Pleasures, gave such plain occasion of distrust, that it was judged better by those and other honest Gentlemen there, to come over and give an Account how matters were, than to stay in disorder and Confusion, when especially they were not able to stem the Current that so violently run against them, and whose business it was to joyn and assist with the Governour, rather than to give him publick opposition, when private Advice proved vain; so that as well to avoid mutinying with him, as to bring a Calumny on themselves, to be so much as suspected for betraying that Interest and Religion they were not able to defend or preserve, the Rabble being in Confusion, who sometime would have one, another day another Officer; and sometime would joyn themselves, and do as they pleased. The one part of Protestants deserting the other, and these not able to withstand the Enemy without mutual assistance; and if they could, not daring to trust their Governour, who was there (as well as he had been at *Colerain*) when they were about seizing him, and shut the Gates on him that he should not get away, till by his Oaths of Fidelity to them, (which he freely gave) and a little Policy, he got off; and being under vehement Suspicions of a private Correspondence with King *James*, who about this time was in *Dublin*, had crea-

created such great Jealousies, Feuds and Heart-burnings in the Soldiers, he refusing to give the Command to him chosen by the People: which was of no small Advantage to the Enemy, and daily weakned the Town, by the Desertion of those who durst neither trust him, nor themselves under his Command.

During these disorders, Letters came to *Sligo* by Expresses one after another from the Colonel, desiring my Lord *Kingston* to send a Party to join them at *Derry*. But answer being immediately return'd him, that there were not men enow at *Sligo* to keep that Post (so far from all relief and) in the Face of the Enemy, and of the want there was of Arms and Ammunition (which were then at *Derry* to be had for Money.) Every Officer for himself and Men, sent for so many as they wanted, according to their Proportions, and made a Purse, and thought it convenient to send Captain *Coote* forthwith to acquaint them with the state of the Garrison and know theirs; — and bring Arms and Ammunition, which were very much wanting; — whilst another Letter came posting, to desire a speedy joining them at *Derry*. But a Council being call'd, it was resolv'd to stay till Captain *Coote* returned and brought the certainty how Matters were, and not to quit that advantageous Post lightly, which cost so much Money and Work to strengthen it, and had so many Men, Women and Children, that had from almost all parts of *Connaght* flockt to it, and could not get room, nor be provided for at *Derry*; and above all, was so considerable to awe all *Connaght* Forces, that in case of Hardships, Succours could come by Sea, which were now daily expected by every blast of an Easterly Wind, which was heartily wish'd and greedily long'd for. But straight a third Express was suddenly hastened, shewing the great Danger the *North* was in; and if that were lost, (as it was feared, without *Sligo*-Forces joining them, it would) that



*A Representation of Matters in Ireland,*

that *Sligo* could not hold out long after, and earnestly desired to desert it; and that he had provided Quarters and Forrage ready for them there, and come immediately to their relief. On which Express another Council was held, and knowing the great want there was of Ammunition (not much above one Barrel of Powder being in the Garrison at *Sligo*,) and the Danger that threatned them at *Derry*, it was resolv'd to join them forthwith, and quit *Sligo*, and to put all to the short Issue of one Field-Fight. Accordingly all now resolved to march with Bag and Baggage. The next day was spent in providing Horses and Necessaries, in getting Boats, breaking the big Guns, and sending of the small to *Derry* by Water; burning and destroying all the Corn, Hay, and Haggards about the Country; calling in all the Frontier Garrisons; — and every one using his utmost endeavours (some by Water to the Island of *Enishmorrey*, that was judged capable of defence till the Goods and Men could get off by Water to *Derry*,) the rest with what Horses they could get: so that the day following all marched; and a Vessel lying then at *Sligo*, as many as could get off, with some Goods, the Wind being fair, sailed away. But after two daies March (in the saddest Weather that could blow,) coming to *Belashannon*, 20 miles from *Sligo*, a fourth Letter comes to my Lord, to stay him there till Quarters were provided for him, and Forrage got for Horses; which was no small surprize, after drawing him from his Post, on Assurance of providing those necessities, and of the distress that threatned *Derry*.

A Boat also with Passengers and Goods from *Sligo* was cast away near *Donigale*, and another sent with the Field-pieces, by reason of the Storm put into an *Island*, and the next day seiz'd and taken back, as were all the Goods, Provisions, Men, and Women that went into the Island, which was no small Booty. — But now was my Lord  
*Kingston*

*Kingston* forced, for want of Forrage, to disperse his Men, some to *Beleeke*, some to *Donigale*, some to *Kil-labegs* (to keep *Boylagh* men in Awe, who were extreemly increased, and began to rob publickly on *Barnesmore*,) some at *Belashannon*, and some about the County; and so continued for seventeen days in a very ill condition for want of Forrage, many of the Horses being turned to Grass for want of it, and the Weather continuing extreemly bad; which so abused them, that many were made unserviceable. — At length a Letter comes from the Colonel to my Lord to *Belashannon* about ten at night, to secure the Pass at *Ballymassey* (30 Miles thence) by ten next day, which was altogether impossible to be done; — neither could it be (under half that time) that the men could have notice of it sent them, as they lay scattered in their several Quarters, which formerly I mentioned; and many were likewise to provide Horses, their own being dead, or so weak and out of Condition for want of Forrage, that they were of little use for Service: However two Companies that were at and near *Donnigale*, march'd in the Morning betime to join the Northern Men, and to secure that Pass, which was 20. Miles from them, and many hundreds of Men, Women and Children march'd with them, with Bag and Baggage in hopes to get to *Derry* before the Enemy intercepted them; but this day being dismally wet, and extreem windy, and marching over that horrible Mountain of *Barnesmore*, which is 15 miles long, tho' they marched at an extraordinary rate, yet it was seven at night before they could reach it; and my Lord (expecting to meet Colonel *Lundy* there) rid with a dozen Horse, to discourage him, and to know why he was drawn from his Post on pretence of so great danger? why he kept there in that bad condition so long after he had receiv'd his Letter, that Quarters and Forrage was provided for him  
and

and his Party? why he had not notice sooner sent him of the Enemies approaching so near? and how was it possible for him to march his Men, who lay scattered at such a distance, under at least three daies notice? but coming thither, there was soon an account given by those, who that day were broke and fled from *Cladyford* Fight, that the Colonel, with the Horse whom he commanded to go with him to secure a Pass on the River above *Cladyford*, was gone to *Derry*; and it was not much questioned but the Enemy, who soon fell into *Rapho*, killing Men in the very Streets there, would be as soon at the Gate, and enter, as the Colonel.— And it is not much to be doubted, that had the *Irish* Army Liberty of getting over that *Ford*, which they could not possibly do, without great danger of their Lives, the Waters being so very high with that days rain, and the Bridge being broken down, that if they could have marched over and pursued their Victory, they would have got in without great (if any) opposition; for Colonel *Cunningham*, with the Succours sent by him for the relief and defence of the Town, had set sail, and returned: and it was not doubted but *Derry* as well as *Colerain*, would be left to them by the Colonel, in regard that neither Men nor Arms were landed.— And now this Party thus disappointed at *Ballemosey*, and the Enemy in *Rapho* between them and *Derry*, after this days sad March, were now forced to return that night, over that wild Mountain; and Horses being weak and weary with the long March and bad weather, could not get back that night, but were left with Loads and all: So that by much difficulty, and by the great care the two Companies of Foot (who brought up the Rear) took to bring off the Women and Children, who were sadly toiled and tired, many of them would have been left and lost, as almost all their Goods and



and Baggage were. — And next Morning got back to *Donigale*, with much difficulty and distress, by reason of the badness of the Weather, as well as that of the way, and the Darknes, Windiness, and Rain, contributing not a little to the Hazards and Losses they sustained. — And now consulting what was to be done in these Disorders, or rather treacherous Practices, it was concluded that my Lord *Kingston* (with the Officers of his appointment that were there with him) should come off in three or four Vessels that lay at *Killabeggs*, and hasten over and give an account how matters were, and get Commissions and return with all speed to their Friends, Relations and Tenants, whom they mounted and armed and sent straight to joyn *Eniskillin* Men; which was no small trouble to them, that after about four months cost, sufferings, and acquaintance, they must now part, having neither Arms, Ammunition, nor Supplies sent them: but it was now plain, that the Colonel (who knew very well that King James was near his Army) which gave clear occasions of distrust, and that the private under-hand intelligence he held would be to the ruin of the Protestants; and the day after the Lord *Kingston*, the wind being fair, set sail. But to relate the miseries and hardships they endured at sea, lying a Ship-board like packt Herrings in their Boots and wet Cloaths for six or seven days, and twice like to be cast away on the *Scotch* Shore; and thence getting to *Glasgow* in small Boats, some again riding post to *London* with my Lord, others going to *Edinburgh*, and then by Sea, some afoot to *Liverpool* above 200 miles, others again venturing, thither by Sea, who ever since have been waiting, petitioning, and expecting to return with Commissions for themselves as well as for some of their Friends, who have given the World satisfaction of their Courage and Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and whose Names ought to be honoured with a perpetual

*A Representation of Matters in Ireland,*

**Remembrance of their Actions.** And if the Archbishop of *Tuam* or Bishop of *Killalla*, who very well knows my Lord, with the Gentlemen that came over with him, and what they did and suffered whilst they were at *Sligo*, be enquired of the truth of this matter, that certainly persons who are provided for, and who never shewed that Zeal would not be preferred, and these (not only neglected, by which means they suffer many hardships, but) even discountenanced, by being called Deserters of their Country; and whether this usage be not a Trial of their Zeal, I leave to any one to judge: also on due enquiry, or after what is said, if they for coming over, or the Person who drew them from their Post, who by their Majesties Commission, was Governour of *Derry*, and who hazarded their Lives and Fortunes to join with him, without Commissions to oppose the Enemy, to be so served, or he be most to blame?— Or whether they who know the Mountains, Creeks and Passes, as well as the notorious bloody Rebels and Cow-stealers, who have most of their nearest Relations, either hazarding their Lives against them, or under their Power, at least in restraint, with cruel usage and hardships enough, if they have yet escaped with their Lives: whether also that these Gentlemen, who have left their Goods, and come over, some with a very little Money, Plate, or other Moveables of value, which is now all spent; and some who have a great Charge of eight or ten in Family, who in probability might have starved many of them, had not that charitable Course been taken for their support; that is, who cannot raise Money here for want of City-security; neither their own (tho they have good Estates in *Ireland*) nor the Gentlemen thence to be taken bound for them; whether, I say, these be able to return for want of Horses, Arms, or Necessaries to carry them over, having spent all, and to carry a Musket, and leave their Families in want, and wholly unsettled and wanting Bread, would  
not

not only be bad encouragement for them, but that Pay would neither maintain them, nor scarce any one of their Familie; and whether a due consideration and regard be not to be had of those so qualified for Employments, and Persons of known Courage and Zeal for the Protestant Religion, of whom there are many unprovided for of any Employment, which would be a great ease to *England* in the several Sums paid for the Relief of those Protestants, who are now here in no capacity nor ability for providing for themselves, tho they are sufficiently zealous for their Majesties Service.

And whether a farther delay may not be prejudicial as Matters stand, considering that for want of a speedy relieving of *Ireland*, and not sending over but about 100. Officers, and one to Command in Chief with Arms, Ammunition, Commissions, and Money in *January*, *February*, *March*, or *April* last, that Kingdom had not been wholly in the Protestants hands, notwithstanding all the French Army since Landed, as well as that railed by *Tyrconnel*, and if it had not prevented the ruin, Destruction, Desolation, and Cruelties, which the Protestants there have since suffered?

And now 'tis hoped it may not be amiss to inspect and enquire who the Retarders are; and to do it so effectually, that they at length be frustrated of carrying on any farther Designs, to the Apparent ruin of the Protestants, and to bring them to Condign Punishments for the Blood and Miseries many Thousands have suffered by the *Irish* and *French* Cruelties, who were the Instruments who occasion'd it. And whether they did not endeavour by such Practices to Establish Popery, as well as Confusion.

May they therefore be found out and made Examples for their Perfidy. May their Sacred Majesties ever be happy and defend the Protestant Religion from Popery and Superstition, and have the  
Hearts



Hearts of all their Subjects intirely united to them; whilst *St. Christophers* justly suffer. May England with all their Majesties Kingdoms and Dominions flourish under Peace and Safety; whilst we Bless God for his great Deliverances he wrought for us, in Placing their Majesties on the Royal Throne. May the Poor Protestants of Ireland Bless the Almighty, who they hope hath raised a Deliverer for them; that they may return in Peace to enjoy their Possessions; that they may make the right and Sanctified use of their Afflictions, so that they and their Children may never forget the great Deliverances wrought for them: Whilst the *Irish* and *French* be turned out of that Land, and receive their just demerits, and that Religion and true Piety, may ever flourish and be establish'd among us for all Generations. And may Duke *Schomberg* have this also added to his former Renowned Acts, to prove the Deliverer, first of the *Irish* Protestants, and then of the *French* in France.

### F. V. N. S.

### Books lately Printed for *Ric. Chiswell*.

The Answer of a Protestant Gentleman in Ireland, to a late Letter from *M. W.* upon a Discourse betwixt them concerning the present Posture of that Countrey; and the Part fit for those concerned there to Act in it.

An Aplogy for the Protestants in Ireland, in a Brief Narrative of the late Revolutions in that Kingdom, and an Account of the Present State thereof. And whether the Interest of England in the Preservation of Ireland, Humbly presented to the Parliament of England by G. P. Esq.

### There is in the Press, and will be shortly Published

A Full and Impartial Account of all the Secret Consults, Negotiations, Stratagems, and Intrigues of the *Romish Party* in Ireland; from 1660 to this present year 1689. for the Settlement of Popery in that Kingdom.